THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1855. No. 32.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 54—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS. H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, William ston, N. C.; Col. J. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 22, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train go ng South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going N rth.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. Ticket Agent. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape, Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bulls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, lead pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Marshall on.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Saddlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit of 4 months, settled every six months.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854. J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854—AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Tullen and Talma.
PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING AND SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention; at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREEN-ING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
ember 23, 1854. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will hereafter be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 1, 1855. 21—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton;
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. McNEILL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOTT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

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DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President*.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
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WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5¼ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in Lougee's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, batinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute.

For the Standard.

BEAUFORT—HER FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Editors: Since my brief sojourn here in 1853, Beaufort presents quite a different aspect, and her growth seems to have been rapid, with a fair prospect of becoming what the friends of the State ardently desire she shall be. Encouraging and gratifying as these plain indications of enterprise are, yet great duties rest upon every citizen, calling for prompt and united action to effect the work. Laggards in the race of progress are regarded with silent contempt; and Young America as she thunders on her high mission—overcoming the slight barrier which would oppose and impede her, will leave far in the background that State, that would confine herself to the exploded ideas of the past, and of narrow politicians. Progress attended by wise economy and practical utility is sure to accomplish the most desirable results, and a total transition from decay and its concomitants, to prosperity and endless renown. This will be the inevitable consequence—this the happy, immediate change. What heart does not beat in unison with the great heart of the State, as our noble eagle screams from his empyrial home, *progress, progress?* What bosom does not thrill with all these emotions, which glow in the breast of the true citizen—the honest patriot, at the repetition of the word progress? It conveys to the mind, and indelibly impresses upon the heart, a city drawing her vital air from the pure and healthful atmosphere of patriotism. May our future city lay her foundation upon a basis so permanent and immovable!

Public opinion has irresistibly turned to this point. It has been compelled to do so. The geography of the State presents a long and narrow beach, with only one safe inlet, where commerce may fold her canvass and cast anchor in security upon a tranquil flood. Expectation has long since marked out upon the confines of this harbor a city and commercial emporium. Her advantages have often been pointed out, and investigation has only satisfied the people of its pressing claims upon them. When the Deity in his kindness has favored us with channels through which may flow the great staples of our wealth, it is a sin of omission in his people to let those advantages remain dormant and useless.

Beaufort has long slept upon her advantages. The present population numbers about sixteen hundred souls. The spirit of improvement is now manifesting itself in an unmistakable manner. A year and a half ago she was still; now new buildings greet the eye, and the carpenter's hammer is heard as he performs his daily work. Surely this is the beginning of a new and better era.

For long years she has been but an insignificant village, scarcely noticed by the geographer, and almost unknown to the citizens of the State. Then, as now, the same ocean washed her shores; the same inlet rolled its deep waters toward her wharves. The pale and wan, the suffering of neighboring villages, could direct their steps hither to inhale the pure and invigorating sea-breeze, without thinking the future weal of North Carolina depended upon the connection of this harbor with the extreme west. He who with prophetic eye could have foretold a bright and glorious destiny for her, would have been regarded a mere idealist—the inventor of Utopian projects. But now we look with the fondest anticipation to the time near at hand, when a radical change will be effected, and the little Atlantic village emerge from long gathered mists of obscurity, to a proud preeminence among her sisters.

It will doubtless be asked, what is giving this impetus to the growth of Beaufort? The dream of the idealist is about to be realized—a Utopian project is about to be consummated. Public opinion has become enlightened, and the glad light of progress has shone upon the understandings of our legislators, and an "age of reason" has superseded that of error and bitter prejudice. Immortal honor to the late Legislature, and that party whose ascendency entitles it to the lasting gratitude of the people! It is a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party that the General Government can only make appropriations for national objects; whilst the States are left to construct those of a local character. Hence, we find a Democratic Speaker of the House of Commons, (Calvin Graves,)—a man possessing a sound head and a patriotic heart—deciding amidst the loud applause of his brother members, a question fraught with good to the State, and which will eternize his name as long as the iron horse shall tramp, tramp, over our fair and fertile plains A little later, and a Democratic Legislature, by an overwhelming majority, is found the true and steadfast friend of Beaufort; not merely the tame advocate of improvement, but the party to fill the measure of North Carolina's glory. By legislative action the State has liberally subscribed two-thirds of the amount requisite to build the eastern extension, or the road from Goldsboro' to Beaufort harbor. In response to the action of the Legislature, Beaufort by a vote of her citizens has pledged the Corporation for $100,000, and by order of the County Court, Cartoret County is to decide on the third of May whether she will subscribe the additional sum of 50,000, whilst private aid is expected to increase the above amount to $175,000. Verily has this new era in our history commenced its resplendendent dawn, with a sound and healthy progress.

The future prospects of Beaufort are highly encouraging. Her future destiny is proud and exalted. The country through which the road is to pass will send its cereal treasures, its metals, its minerals, and its various elements of wealth, to this, the favoured mart and terminus of the eastern extension. From the inglorious supineness of the past she will rise with renewed strength, with increased energy and undaunted perseverance, until revolving years shall proclaim her the Empire City of the Empire State of the South. Onward and ever onward let our watchword be! until she has reached the acme of greatness, unfading glory, and commercial superiority. These are the solid elements of strength and prosperity.

Inseparably identified with Beaufort is the future prosperity of the whole State. Her life-blood has been gradually but perceptibly ebbing away, until the voice of her people demand speedy relief from the insatiable vampires that would deprive her of her very life. The most cringing and abject servility has been her lot, and Virginia and South Carolina have grown opulent upon her resources. For independence and self-reliance the auspicious hour has come, and all effort to defeat the determined will of the people will be futile and unsuccessful. Too long has the weary burden of dependence humbled us in the dust—but we rise now with the vigor and strength of the roused lion. Often, in the calm and tranquil hour of meditation, a bright picture presents itself to my mind's eye under which is written the future North Carolina. I gaze upon it, for it is lovely beyond description. My heart beats with a prouder and livelier throb. I look intently upon it and believe it has no fleeting or evanescent beauty. I see in that glorious picture a magnificent territory more extensive than baronial possessions or lordly domains, with here and there a mountain, a valley, a plain, a river, a sound, an ocean—all made to redound to man's benefit, and giving silent praise to the living God. Iron ties connect every part of her territory; whilst the ship and steamer are moved to the wharves of a magnificent City, holding in her hands the business of an empire. May this picture truly present the future North Carolina!

W. V. G.

Beaufort, N. C. Feb. 28, 1855.

Slowness of Conception. Our old friend T—— descended from a primitive colony that leaving the "Faderlandt," planted themselves at Waldoboro', had the usual German slowness of comprehension, as well as the proverbial correctness of the Teutonic race, when he once got fairly hold of an idea. T—— kept a small store, and dealt in "all sorts." One day a very genteel man came in professing the utmost haste, and wanted twenty dollars in small bills to break a double X where he made a trade hard by.

"Yy," said T——, "I doesn't know ye. Vat for I let you have twenty dollarsh mine monish?"

"Oh, don't bother," said the stranger; "here give me the twenty, and I'll give you a dollar for the use of it, and I'll lock you in till I get back; that will make it safe."

T——cogitated a moment. The chance of making a dollar was good—he was somewhat confused, and so he said, "Yaw, dad is goot," and then passed out the money. After some half hour, T——began to conclude that the wrong man was locked in—the security had been given on the wrong side. The stranger was gone with the cash. T——never lent any more money without considering with great deliberation the matter of security.

Baptist Republic.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: In the present unhappy condition of our country, while the billows of Northern fanaticism rage so furiously, and the South seems so blindly indifferent to the results, is there a patriot whose heart does not bleed, or a statesman who does not tremble for the future? With the cry from the North for an "anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God" continually ringing in our ears, is there a Southern father but that shudders as he looks upon his innocent little ones, and reflects that if these doctrines prevail—if these principles triumph that the scenes of St. Domingo may be again witnessed at our own happy homes, and the black hand of the insurrectionist yet be red with the blood of these unoffending innocents? Yet dreadful as is the thought how callous Southern gentlemen seem, how suicidal is their policy. This conclusion was forced upon me with painful truth a few days since by a circumstance which however common it may have become in other sections, has just made its advent in our locality. It was after dark in a little village in the eastern part of Wake, and immediately on the North Carolina Railroad, that my attention was attracted by seeing a number of horses standing tied to trees, posts, &c. and upon inquiring the cause of such a collection at that unusual hour was told that it was a Know Nothing gathering. And this organization, Messrs. Editors, yet in its infancy, and with probably not more than one democrat in its ranks, we are told is constantly receiving accessions, and as it is confidently predicted is soon to sweep in triumph over the whole district. Be this as it may, is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to pause and ponder well; to see what we of the South are to gain by such an association before we give it our countenance and support? And the question arises what do we hope for—what do we of the South expect to gain by such an organization? That organization *North* can't be regarded as friendly to the South. I defy any man to point to a single act of theirs that would warrant such a conclusion. From the first hour of its existence to the present time, its every act has been one of aggresion, insult and treachery to the South—under the guise of proscribing foreigners and Roman Catholics, it is endeavoring not only to proscribe, but circumscribe the South until it shall become as the Africanised colonies of England and France? What then, I repeat, can the South hope for, what can she gain by this organization? Is the organization South a separate, a distinct body from the Know-Nothings North? If so, why not publish the fact to the world and remove every doubt from the Southern bosom? Why skulk about at midnight and plot and plan, and as we suppose act in concert with their Northern wing, when by one word, one act of the Order the question would be settled forever? On this all important point, involving all that is dear to the South they are as still as the grave. We hear no protest against the insults that their Northern wing heap upon us. If their arms are stretched forth to shield us from wrong 'tis at midnight, we see it not, we know not what they do; and we can't be disposed to judge too hardly, if we refuse to join an organization, nay if we look with suspicion upon an association whose Northern wing is so thoroughly abolitionized. If the organization North and South is the same we have every thing to fear and nothing to hope for. Its Northern wing being in the majority will select men for office who will carry out their principles, and Southern men are bound by solemn oath to support them. But if the organization South be not the same, but a seperate and distinct body with a head of its own, then what becomes of the great American, the *national* party? Its nationality is gone, and it becomes two factions divided by Mason's and Dixon's line, and its Southern wing having no friends, no organization North of that line to stand by them and the constitution, as a political organization must be powerless. So that I care not upon which horn of the dilemma they rest their cause it brings no hopes for the South. It does seem that these facts ought to have some weight with Southern men, if we leave out of the question entirely two of the most objectionable features of the Order, its proscription of foreigners and its religious intolerance. It is urged, however, it is to do away with the old parties. Messrs. Editors, why is this desirable? Can it be that party spirit and the prejudice of party runs so high in the bosom of some Whig leaders that they are willing to make any sacrifice of principle, party, country, honor—all for the defeat of the democracy? That democracy whose Northern wing cheered on by Cass and Douglas have proven so true to the Constitution and the South? Is this the object of the Know-Nothings? This the boon they crave?

Is it for this that North Carolina is called upon to desert the proud and lofty position she has always occupied to take her stand by the side of Massachusetts—that Massachusetts whose capital is Boston—that Boston that closed its doors to the immortal Webster? If it be not for this, what is it? There are scarcely any foreigners or Roman Catholics among us, and it can't be the fear of these that calls forth this midnight association—the fact can't be denied it is the Democracy at whom their blows are aimed in North Carolina. And now the question is, are the Democrats to be thus foiled in their noble struggle for principle, and stealthily decoyed into this association? At a moment like the present when our only Northern hope is in the sterling democracy there, and when every mail brings us tidings of some noble patriot who has fallen by the hand of the fusionists while battling for the Constitution and the South—are Southern Democrats to falter—are our glorious principle to perish—is our flag which has so often waved in triumph over us, and on whose ample folds are inscribed all that is sacred in the past and glorious in the future, to be abandoned for this Know Nothing organization that we know not of?—a child of night whose paths are dark, and lead we know not where? are Democratic fathers to stand by with their arms folded, and see those sons in whom their future hopes all rest, and in whose bosoms they have endeavored to sow the seeds of truth and virtue, go forward and join an association the first principle of which is to dissemble, to deceive, to deny the truth? We trust not, Messrs. Editors, but fondly hope that they will prove what they have ever been, true to themselves, to their Constitution, and their country. And those Union-loving patriotic Whigs, who still cling to their principles, and revere the memory of Clay and Webster, are they too going to renounce all, and shutting their eyes to the painful truths by which they are surrounded, go hand in hand with this Order, and be lulled by its syren voice to sleep in fancied security? Perhaps they may; but should a day of gloom arrive—should those reverses come which all would deeply deplore, they will look back with regret upon an infatuation, which has led them to fold the serpent of fanaticism to their bosoms that a great but national rival might be destroyed.

H.

Veto of the Collins Monopoly Bill. President Pierce is wielding the power of the executive veto with admirable effect. In preventing the passage of the River and Harbor and Lunatic Land Bills, he saved the constitution from palpable invasion. In vetoing the French Spoliation and the Steamship Bounty Bills, he defeated corrupt schemes to plunder the treasury. These acts give character to his administration, which will be distinguished by history for its stern resistance to Federal encroachment and the profligate expenditure of the public money.

The Collins Monopoly Bill was an abominable measure, and in every feature was antagonistic to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. It discriminated against the general interests of commerce to the special advantage of particular persons. It extorted an immense sum from government, for a service which responsible individuals had proposed to render for just half the amount. It recognized the odious and unconstitutional principles of Bounty and Monopoly. How then did so iniquitous a measure get the sanction of Congress? *By the agency of gold.* The Bill bought a "through ticket." Its passage was the achievement of the grossest corruption. We do not say that the vote of every man who supported it, was purchased for money; but we do affirm, that the opposition of some members was overcome by a tangible appeals to their cupidity; and nobody will deny it. Fortunately, we have an incorruptible Executive; and on that rock the Collins line was wrecked. The country will thank President Pierce for this judicious and wholesome application of the Executive Veto. In his hands the veto is not only a barrier against Federal encroachment, but a sort of physic, ratsbane or strychnine, wherewith he cleanses the capitol of the beasts of prey and creeping things that plunder the treasury and feed upon the substance of the people.

Richmond Enquirer.

TO THE FREEMEN OF CABARRUS COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens: At the election in August last, I had the honor to receive, under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to me, your unanimous vote to represent once more my native county in the Legislature of the State. I did not hesitate to accept this high and honorable trust, at whatever of personal sacrifice and inconvenience to myself, because I regarded this expression of your wishes as a most flattering testimonial, and the best you could give, of your *approbation of my public course*, not now a short one, which had been commenced at your solicitation, and which had always been sustained under your cheering encouragement. If other considerations could have determined me to a different resolution, the deep and abiding sense of *gratitude* which I felt to one of the most public spirited and intelligent constituencies in our State, whose wishes it has always been my pride and pleasure to serve and promote, would alone have impelled me to devote to your interests, and those of our beloved State, under your request, made in a manner so agreeable to me, whatever of knowledge and experience in public affairs I might possess. That duty has been performed, humbly and imperfectly, I know—but honestly and faithfully, and with an eye single to the public good. The session has been a long and most important one. Our labors are before you. It is not my wish or purpose to refer to them in detail. They affect all the great interests of society; and although I could not concur entirely in all that has been done, yet I trust and believe that the principal measures, which have received the legislative sanction, will greatly contribute, in the end, to the prosperity and elevate the character of our State.

The revisal of all our laws—the administration of justice—the great cause of popular education, and of popular rights—the subject of Internal Improvements, and the facilities of inter-communication among the various sections of the State—the regulation of the currency—the public debt and Revenue—the system of taxation—the finances, and the high and paramount duty of maintaining the public credit, unimpaired, *under every contingency*—these, and other questions of less general importance, have engaged the serious and (I may add) the favorable consideration of the Legislature. The final adjournment of the General Assembly this day terminates the public trust which you so generously confided to my keeping, and which I felt it was an honor to accept from your hands. This day severs, perhaps forever, the relation of constituents and representative, which has so often and for so many years existed between us. You have been generous and confiding to me, and I have endeavored to be useful, as I know I have been faithful, to you. With but a single exception—and *that I am sure with your cordial consent*—I have never had public office or trust but by the popular voice freely given, and which has never failed to sustain me.

If I lay down this last public charge, which you have entrusted to me, with any feeling of *regret*, because, at any time during my public career, I have been unable to serve the people with all the ability and success I could have desired, it is also with sentiments of the warmest gratitude for the many kindnesses which have so often and so long been shown to me; and with the full and consoling consciousness, the best reward for public services, of having always faithfully endeavoured to do my duty. The maxim upon which I have desired always to act has been to do what I honestly believed to be right, and then leave consequences to themselves. While I trust I have never been indifferent to the good opinion of good men, I prefer that popularity which follows the independent discharge of our responsibility and the performance of good actions, in the straight and even line of our duty, to that which is unworthily sought and run after—which is so often won without merit, and always lost with humiliation and self-reproach.

Whatever may be my future destiny in life, I beg you, fellow-citizens, to remember that I shall always cherish the deepest affection and gratitude for the friends who have supported and encouraged me, since my first entrance into public life; and my earnest wishes and prayers shall ever continue for the welfare and happiness of the people of my native county, who have ever been devoted to the true principles of public liberty, and have always proved themselves worthy descendants of those who first pledged their lives and fortunes and sacred honor to the cause of American Independence.

With great respect and most grateful regards, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. M. BARRINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1855.

Congress. The Thirty-Third Congress is no more—it adjourned last Sunday at noon. Called upon to consider some of the gravest questions ever presented for the deliberation of the American people, it has met its responsibilities in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, and merits richly at the hands of the country the reward of a hearty approval. The various interests of the land have received at its hands that liberal and impartial care to which they were entitled; and if patent hunters or rapacious lobbyizers are loud-mouthed in their complants of the injustice of the government, the honest citizen may rest assured that their loss is his gain. It may be well to run briefily over the acts of the last two sessions.

Our diplomatic and consular system has received great and much needed improvements.

Bills have been passed increasing the strength and efficiency of both the army and navy.

A vast territory has been acquired from Mexico, and the nation has been relieved from the impracticable duty of constableship to which she was bound by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo.

The Kansas Nebraska bill recognizing the great principle of federal non intervention, has been passed.

The vexatious Texas debt question has been amicably and honorably adjusted.

A court of claims has been provided for, which will relieve Congress of that excuse for the lobby which has always existed hitherto.

The Missouri Compromise, that fruitful root of all our woes, has been dug up from beneath the dust of over thirty years and formally repealed.

Such are some of the most noted acts of the present Congress.

But while the Legislature has been actively engaged in its sphere, the Executive has been no less watchful of the interests committed to his charge, nor less prompt and courageous in meeting the responsibilities of his position.

In the preceding session he saved the country from an unconstitutional waste of the public treasure in the shape of a river and harbor bill, and a bill for the relief of the indigent insane; and in the present, the spoliation bill, and the private legislation in favor of Collins, have met a singular fate at his hands.

Turning from this Congress, possessed of such claims on the public regard, to that which will succeed it, we confess we are filled with the gravest apprehensions. The political fungus which has just appeared on the stage, has succeeded in stocking the next Congress with fifty abolitionists, in addition to those already there, and we have every reason to fear the most untoward results, particularly to the South and her institutions. Against the rule of intolerance and fanaticism there is but one hope, and that is in the conservatism and patriotism of the Sothern States. Our friends of the North have been driven to the wall, and the Abolitionists under their new name have swept away every anchor of safety. How important that we should be united, that we should present an unbroken front to the enemy, and should drive howling from our borders a party, which however bound by affection to us, would be joined by the most awful oaths to our enemies! We want no divided sentiment—deplorable at all times, it must work our ruin now.—*Pet. Dem.*

An Ex-Member. Yesterday morning, during the taking of the yeas and nays, the clerk called Mr. Benton's name, when the gentleman appearing at the door of the main aisle, protested with violent gesticulations against calling his name. He said he was an ex-member, and that the session to-day was a libel on the Sabbath. (Confusion.)

The speaker pro. tem. (Mr. Orr) said, the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Benton—I'm not a member, sir.

The Speaker—Then if the gentleman is not a member, the door-keeper will put him out. [Laughter and exclamations of "good," "that's the talk."]

Washington Star.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Know Nothingism exposed—Trifling with grave questions by Banks and Sollers—Bold and manly sentiments of Keitt, &c.

During the evening session of Wednesday, February 28th, Messrs. Yates, Goodrich, and Campbell, respectively, delivered their views against the further extension of slavery, when

Mr. Banks (Free-soiler) rose and (we copy from the Globe) replied to remarks heretofore made by Mr. Keitt with reference to Massachusetts politics; and mentioned several facts to show that the present character of that State is not to be judged by its character during the late war. As to the Hartford Convention, it had been declared on the floor of Congress, that their purpose was not to dissolve the Union. One of the objects was to vindicate the right of the State to pronounce an opinion on the Federal Government; in other words, it was a question of State rights. With what propriety could South Carolina reproach Massachusetts, when she herself claimed disunion as a right?

Mr. Keitt (Democrat) replied, when South Carolina proposed disunion, she did it with open doors; she never did it in the midst of a conflict with a foreign foe, and never will.

Mr. Banks said that the fact that South Carolina proposed disunion with open doors did not change the character of the act. In further reply to the remarks of Mr. Keitt, he read an extract from a letter apostolic of Pope Gregory, XVI., dated 1839, to show the Pope prohibited and interdicted the commerce in slaves under any pretext or color, and discussed the question of sovereignty and suffrage. He replied to Mr. Chandler, reaffirming that neither the Pope of Rome, nor any council authorized to speak for that church, has ever, under any circumstances, denied the power to control the laity of that church in temporal affairs; and referred to numerous Roman Catholic authorities to support his positions.

Mr. Keitt, replying to Mr. Banks, said, that the Pope possesses no power over the political opinions of the Catholics in the United States, and this is shown by the fact that the Catholic population of this country are against Abolitionism. These things the gentlemen from Massachusetts has shown.

Mr. Banks replied that his remark was directed to one historical point proclaimed by the Roman church, but never denied.

Mr. Keitt. Shall I proscribe the Catholic church because of its religious tenets? It is not for me to fling stones at others. Can I do it because it has been traitorous to the Constitution? The gentleman from Massachusetts says, the members of the Catholic church have repudiated dictation in the particular of slavery.

He then alluded to the fact that while witchcraft prevailed in Massachusetts, the Catholics of Maryland threw out the flag of religious toleration, the only spot where it floated during that time of peril and persecution.

Mr. Sollers, [Know-Nothing,] (interrupting) said his friend should bear in mind that the charter granted to Lord Baltimore was from a Protestant King. It was a limited charter, and during the existence of the provincial government, there was always a Protestant majority. The question of religious toleration was never brought as a religious test, except on the memorable occasion. The Catholics dared not violate the charter granted by a Protestant King.

Mr. Keitt replied, he had stated the fact as he had read it in history, and as recorded by Bancroft, who resides in Boston. It was a charter granted by a Protestant King for religious toleration, and was now to be violated by Protestants against Catholics who were true to the charter, and founded cities and ruled the Commonwealth. The Catholics were true to it; the Protestants false to it.

Mr. Sollers said the very instant the Roman Catholics got the ascendancy, they tried, by all possible means, to make Maryland a Catholic State.

Mr. J. C. Allen asked whether Protestant Kings did not give charters to New England States without religious toleration?

Mr. Keitt. That is true; but I have stated what is related by the historians. I would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he thinks the Wilmot proviso constitutional?

Mr. Banks. My opinions are expressed in the speech which the gentleman has cited. As to what I shall do, I will determine when the future comes.

Mr. Sollers. That is right.

Mr. Keitt. Will the gentleman not say he will vote to incorporate in the fugitive-slave law trial by jury?

Mr. Banks. I shall vote as I think right and proper. I say I am here for Massachusetts, and not for South Carolina, and I mean to represent Massachusetts faithfully. I shall sail my own ship in the House. If the gentleman puts a negro into it, I will carry him into a free country.

Mr. Keitt. Will you vote for the admission of Kansas as a slave State?

Mr. Banks. Just as I may think proper. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sollers, (to Mr. Keitt.) If Kankas or Nebraska shall apply to come into the Union as a free State, will you vote for it?

Mr. Keitt. If it meet the requirements of the Constitution I will vote for it whether free or slave. [Applause.] I want to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts will do that. I want to know whether the Know-Nothings of the North will. [Cries of "Good for Keitt!"] I ask the gentleman from Maryland whether he will say the Know-Nothings of the North will so vote?

Mr. Sollers. I know nothing and never will know anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. Keitt. Certainly.

Mr. Sollers. As to the Native American party, I will say, without the slightest reservation, that in all their principles and feelings they are perfectly conservative. While one side is not in favor of slavery, the other side is not opposed to it. They mean to lay it aside. The Know-Nothing party, (I disclaim knowing anything) mean to pursue this particular course. [Laughter.] We mean to do what neither the Abolitionists nor the Secessionists of the South can do—namely: preserve the Union of these States intact.

Mr. Keitt. The gentleman said *we* will preserve the Union.

Mr. Sollers. The Know-Nothings. You may stigmatize that party, but it has a hold on the American people. The very instant the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson,] was elected, he was denounced all over the country. It was said the Union would be broken up! But what did the Senator say on a late memorable night of this session?—Hear his words: "I would not say, as my colleague said, I would not restore a fugitive slave to his master; but if the law of Massachusetts will not, I'll help to do it myself." Do you call Senator Wilson a Know-Nothing? Be it so. Under the old regime, who was sent to the Senate from Massachusetts by the Democratic party? Mr. Sumner. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes, he was elected by the Democrats."] I understand Mr. Sumner was sent to the Senate by the Democratic party of that State.

Mr. Keitt would ask, if the recent letter written by Mr. Wilson to the editor of the American Organ was pronounced as conservative, how was it that, last night, every sentiment and line of it was endorsed by the gentleman from Ohio? [Mr. Giddings.] He said, if the same questions had been propounded to him, and he was called on to answer as curtly and comprehensively, he should have said the very words.

Mr. Oliver, (Whig) of Missouri. I understood the gentleman from Maryland to say that this organization will preserve the Union intact.

Mr. Sollers. What organization?

Mr. Oliver. The Know-Nothing.

Mr. Sollers. I know nothing about it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Oliver said that the slavery question was the only subject which threatened a serious disturbance of the Union. The gentleman alluded to Senator Wilson, and endorsed every sentiment of his speech with inexpressible delight. We understand Mr. Burlingame made a speech in the presence of Mr. Wilson, in Boston, during which he said his voice should never be hushed, nor his labors cease, until slavery shall be abolished in the District of Columbia, until the fugitive slave law shall be repealed, and the Missouri restriction restored, and slavery excluded from all the territories of the United States. Mr. Wilson afterwards rose, with modesty, and said he had not time to express his sentiments at length, but would simply remark he endorsed, to the fullest extent, every word and syllable uttered by Mr. Burlingame. Do you, Mr. Oliver asked, endorse that?

Mr. Sollers replied that he was a slaveholder. All know the question of slavery is a delicate one. *But he regarded it as a curse to any country.* Would to God we (Maryland) never had a slave among us. He had never believed that slavery was right in the abstract, and no man should ever force him to avow such an opinion. It was forced on us in colonial times, and is protracted under the Constitution. He would maintain his interest in slavery at the dagger's point. No man should wrest a slave from him, nor from his neighbor, without taking his heart's blood.

Mr. Oliver reminded the gentleman his question was, do you endorse the sentiments of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. Sollers replied he could not answer for the antecedents of Mr Wilson. He was not authorized nor competent to answer. But he said what he heard Senator Wilson utter, recently, in the Senate, filled him with inexpressible delight

Mr. Oliver. Do you endorse what the Senator said in Massachusetts, just after he was elected?

Mr. Sollers. I am a slaveholder.

Mr. Oliver. So am I.

Mr. Sollers. I do not endorse his sentiments further than I hear them expressed. I understand his remarks recently to be conservative, and so far I endorse them.

Mr. Keitt, resuming the floor, reverted to the question he propounded to Mr. Banks, asking him whether he would vote to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or for the Wilmot proviso? It was known that the gentleman belonged to the Freesoil party.

Mr. Banks. Never.

Mr. Keitt. I ask the gentleman whether he did not say he would act no further with the Democratic party, because of its alliance with slavery?

Mr. Banks. No, sir. I seperated from the administration and the President I assisted to elect, on the quetions pending at that time; and I speak to the people of my own time.

Mr. Keitt. The member is either in favor of those measures or declines to make the statement. I ask what is the inevitable inference? He fears that a declaration would injure his order (the Know-Nothing) at the South.

Mr. Banks. Not at all.

Mr. Keitt. There are two horns of the dilemma. He is neither for or against those measures. Another thing—I speak it regretfully—when I asked the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Maryland advised him not answer; and then the last named said that he believed slavery to be a curse.

Mr. Sollers. I do. That is my private opinion. [A voice, "Publicly expressed."] Yes.

Mr. Keitt. The gentleman from Maryland says they mean to preserve the Union. I would say to him, we have rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and rights anterior to the Constitution.

Mr. Sollers. Will the gentleman do me the justice, while he tells the House that I declared slavery to be a curse, to add, I at the same time said I would defend it with my life?

Mr. Keitt. I will do that.

Mr. Oliver asked several other questions of Mr. Sollers, who said, if it had not been for the interference of Abolitionists, Maryland, ere this, would have been a free State. Two thirds of the people of that State were hostile to slavery. He represented the largest slaveholding interest in Maryland.

Mr. Bocock was surprised to hear the gentleman say he listened to Mr. Wilson with inexpressible delight. He felt assured if the gentleman had heard all the Senator said, he could not indorse his sentiments

Mr. Sollers replied he heard Mr. Wilson say what he had never heard uttered by Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Sumner was elected by the Democrats. His (Mr. S.'s) people had sent him here to think for them; they should never think for him. He did not believe slavery to be of divine origin. In further reply to Mr. Oliver, he said he made use of the word "curse" in a pollitical sense. He thought Free-soilism and Secessionism a curse. In other words, an evil

After further proceedings, the committee at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, rose.

And the House adjourned.

KNOW-NOTHING WITHDRAWALS.

We copy the following Card to the public from that able and energetic defender of Democratic principles, the New Hampshire Daily Patriot. It will be seen that Know-Nothingism is tumbling to pieces in that State:

To the Public. Whereas, some newspapers have asserted that the reports in relation to the withdrawals of members from the "Know Nothing" councils in this city are false, the undersigned hereby assert, without fear of contradiction from any responsible or respectable source, that there have been about *one hundred* withdrawals from the trading concern, *in this city alone*, and we have such information from different sections of the State, as leaves no doubt in our minds that there have been, within one month past, at least *fifteen hundred* withdrawals in the State. We state this from information which we now possess.

Harry Houston, L. A. Walker, Wm. P. Foster, } *Committee of those who have withdrawn.*

We, the undersigned, are a portion of those who have withdrawn from "Councils" in this city.

Harry Houston,	Wm H Hunt,
Wm McMurphy,	W H Hopkins,
N P Fogg,	Geo G. Estabrook,
Reuben Lake,	Irs E Brown,
Geo A Pillsbury,	Robert French,
Joseph C. Osgood,	J F Lund,
Joseph H Mace,	C C Stark.
Moses Cass,	H G Clark,
Thos Stuart,	Seth Hopkins,
Wm P Foster,	Geo C Houston,
C H Morrison,	Benj F Dow,
Cyrus Hill,	W H Bennet,
John Brown, 2d,	Ezra E Lull,
M B Smith,	Albert Fellows,
Wm Gilman,	Andrew Bickford,
Horace Langley,	J S Frye,
W W Clark,	J L Foster,
S S Graves,	Heman Sanborn,
G F Cross,	Abram Mann,
M H Atwood,	John T. Batchelder,
Thos P Hill,	John B Sanborn,
L A Walker,	Charles Smith,
A B Downs,	C B Leighton,
J C Langley,	O G Ingalls,
J S Norris,	B Biddle,
Warren Webster,	A D Shallis
J C Hagar.	

Another outrage upon American citizens at Greytown. A correspondent of the New York Times at San Juan, under date of Febuary 22, writes as follows:

"Another high-handed outrage was committed upon American citizens by the natives of this place. On Sunday last Captain De Brissot, an American gentleman, started in a boat, with seven others, to go into Costa Rica. One of the party—the pilot of the boat, who was on his way to join Captain De Brissot—was assaulted and severely cut on the head with a machette, and would have been murdered had he not made good his escape into the woods. About an hour after Captain De Brissot left this place, three canoes, with some forty armed men, left and went in pursuit of him, with the full determination of murdering every one of his party.

The whole town was in a great state of excitement, the 'cry' was death to Americans, and it was not safe for an American to be seen out of doors. Such was the state of the excitement, and the imminent danger which Capt. De Brissot and his party were in, that Capt. C. C. Hornsby, late of the United States army, and Mr. Charles Thomas, of Granada, called upon Mr. J. H. Wheeler, the United States minister, who is living at the consulate with Mr. J W. Fabens, our consul at this place, and stated the facts to him, that those men's lives were in jeopardy, and asked for his immediate interference and assistance to rescue them from a most horrid death.

"While Col. Wheeler, and Mr. Fabens, our consul—who has always been prompt and efficient in aiding his fellow-countrymen who are in distress—were preparing to go to the rescue, Capt. De Brissot arrived and put himself under their protection, and is now living at the consulate, he and his party having made a very narrow escape from the desperadoes.

"Mr. Fabens, leaves here to-day, and is the bearer of important despatches to our government.

"The health of this place is good; business very dull. There are but two small Jamaica schooners in port."

AYER'S PILLS

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

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LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tast

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

MORE PROOF.

The New York Tribune congratulates its readers that notwithstanding the proscription of foreigners and Catholics by the Know Nothings, which it condemns, there is "ample reason to believe the abolition spirit is rife among many of the lodges of the Northern States." The Tribune publishes the following Resolutions adopted by a Know Nothing Council in Maine, and adds: "We commend this to those who pretend that the order is everywhere neutral on the subject of slavery, and that agitation will be suppressed by it." The following are the Resolutions referred to:

"NATIVE AMERICANISM, ANTI-SLAVERY, AND TEMPERANCE.

BANGOR, Feb. 1, 1855, Council No. 5.

"Whereas, Recent developments in the political action of this Order, indicate a disposition, in some places, to ignore the subjects of Slavery and Temperance, considering them as side issues, having no political connection with our organization, this Council, wishing to express its disapprobation of such sentiments in the most unqualified manner, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the new party to which we owe allegiance is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends, and should always act in reference to, every principle that will promote the moral and political welfare of a free people.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the Declaration of Independence, the tone and tenor of the Constitution, the Ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this Republic all indicate that our forefathers intended that Slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

"*Resolved*, 3. That NATIVE AMERICANISM, ANTI-SLAVERY and TEMPERANCE are foundation stones of our Order, equally deserving our consideration; and that before giving our political support to any man, for any office, we will imperatively demand his entire committal in favor of these great and cardinal principles.

"*Resolved*, 4. That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law, as violations of the rights of the Free States, and tending to the destruction of the free institutions of our country.

"*Resolved*, 5. That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our National Territories from the curse of Slavery, and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another Slave State to this Union.

"*Resolved*, 6. That any attempt to commit our Order in the Free States to the advancement of the interests of Slavery—to ignore it as a political question—to stamp it as a SIDE issue—or to enjoin silence upon us, in respect to evils and encroachment deserves, and receives, our sternest disapprobation and dissent.

"Published by order of the Council."

Of course this is a "*bogus*" or false Lodge! That is the answer uniformly given by Southern Know Nothings when the proofs are furnished of the abolition character of their Northern brethren.

OAK CITY GUARDS.

We learn that the Oak City Guards of this City, have organized by the appointment of the following officers:

Captain,		William H. Harrison.
1st Lieut.		Rufus S. Tucker.
2d	"	Chas. G. Scott.
3d	"	Fred. C. Shepard.
4th	"	P. F. Pescud.
Surgeon,		Dr. J. J. W. Tucker.
Commissary,		J. J. Iredell.
Quarter Master,		J. H. Kirkham.
Ensign,		H. D. Coley.
Orderly Sergeant,		C. H. Thompson.
2d	"	W. E. Alley.
3d	"	F. M. Ironmonger.
4th	"	John H. Bryan, Jr.

INDEPENDENT GUARDS.

We also learn that the Independent Guards of this City have been fully organized and appointed the following officers:

Captain,		M. B. Barbee.
1st Lieut.		J. Q. DeCarteret.
2d	"	H. Rabey.
3d	"	W. C. Parker.
4th	"	J. N. Bunting.
Orderly Sergeant,		S. T. Sparks.
2d	"	H. C. Smith.
3d	"	W. M. Brown.
4th	"	John Nichols.
Ensign,		John C. Gorman.
1st. Corporal,		A. DeG. Tumbro.
2nd.	"	Josiah Jones.
3rd.	"	J. H. Alford.
4th.	"	S. W. Betts.
5th.	"	John Utley.

"The Catholics in this State are very few, and those who have had no opportunity of knowing them personally, and have learned their tenets only through the medium of their enemies, cannot be much blamed for crediting the most ridiculous falsehoods. It has been asked, whether the allegiance of Catholics to the Pope be spiritual only, and the learned gentleman from Halifax has unquestionably shown that they do not owe him *civil* allegiance. Sir, I object *in toto* to the term allegiance as characterizing the connection between the Catholic and the Chief Bishop of his Chrch. I owe no allegiance to any man or set of men on earth, save only to the State of North Carolina, and, so far as she has parted with her sovereignty, to the United States of America. The charge that Catholics owe allegiance to the Pope, is *wholly false*.

Speech of Judge Gaston in the Convention of 1835.

☞ We learn that Mr. McGowan was able, on Monday, to converse a little; but he is very weak, and his face and throat are much swollen. He is still at Weldon. We fear, from all we have learned in relation to his condition, that his recovery is doubtful.

☞ We learn that a likely young negro belonging to Mrs. Aycock, of Warren, and in the employ of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad company, fell from a car on Wednesday last, and was run over and killed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We publish below the proceedings of the recent meeting of stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, held at Greensborough; and also the proceedings of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, held at Wilmington.

The Hon. Abraham Rencher, of Chatham, appeared as the representative of the State in the meeting of the latter Company.

The amended charter of the North Carolina Road was unanimously accepted. Provision is made by this amendment for an additional subscription by the State of one million of dollars to complete the Road—this additional stock to be preferred stock—that is, to draw six per cent. of dividends before any dividends are declared on the other stock. It is also provided that the Board of internal improvements shall appoint the State Directors, and not the Governor and Council, as heretofore:

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the President of the Company, the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, met in General meeting, at Greensboro', on 5th of March, 1855.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Morehead, the meeting was organized by calling P. C. Cameron, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing D. Coleman and F. Fries, Secretaries.

Messrs. D. Coleman and F. Fries, were appointed a committee to examine proxies and report the number of stockholders present, and the number of shares represented.

The committee reported sixty two stockholders present in person, representing twenty-five hundred and ninety-four shares, and two hundred and thirty-three stockholders present by proxies, representing thirty-five hundred shares, say in all 295 stockholders, holding 6094 shares.

As the necessary number of stockholders representing the necessary number of shares of stock to form a quorum to transact business, thus appear to be present, the meeting was pronounced by the Chair, ready to take up the subject for which they had assembled.

On motion it was Resolved by the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, in general meeting assembled, That the capital stock of said Company, shall be increased one million of dollars.

The President of the board of Directors, laid before the meeting "An act for the completion of the North Carolina Rail Road," passed by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, and explained the object of the provision of that act.

A motion was made, and a stock vote being called for, the meeting unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, in general meeting assembled, give their assent to the provision of an act, passed by the last General Assembly, of the State of North Carolina, entitled, "An act for the completion of the North Carolina, Rail Road," and do accept of the same.

Mr. D. Coleman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That from and after the day of 1855, neither, persons, mails, merchandise, produce, or freight of any kind whatsoever, shall be transported upon the North Carolina Rail Road on the Sabbath day, except in cases of extreme necessity, which was laid on the table at the request of the mover.

Mr. F. Fries offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Stockholders of this Company, going to, and returning from general meetings of the Company, travel over their road free, which was adopted unanimously.

On motion it was.

Resolved, That the President of the Company be directed to tender the subscription book for more Stock, to the Treasurer of the State, to make the State's subscription, authorized under an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entitled "An act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad;" having previously furnished the Governor of the State with his certificate, signifying the assent of the Stockholders of this meeting to said act.

On motion the Chairman declared this meeting adjourned *sine die*.

PAUL C. CAMERON, Chm'n.

D. COLEMAN, F. FRIES, } Secretaries.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company in Wilmington on the 8th March, 1855,

On motion, Col. John McRae was called to the Chair, and Henry A. London and Joseph R. Blossom were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries were appointed a Committee to ascertain the amount of stock present, in person and by proxy, and duly reporting a large majority of the whole stock to be present, the meeting proceeded to business.

On motion, the report of the President to the Legislature was read and a brief statement of the present position of the Company's affairs made by John H. Haughton.

The Treasurer's last report to the President and Directors was read.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Finance Committee of five to examine and report the present condition of the company; the amount and character of its liabilities, and recommend some plan by which the same may be either liquidated or funded; the amount of individual subscription made and paid in, and, if any, the amount still due; also, whether the amount of the Bonds to be endorsed by the State will be sufficient to complete the work, and put it in successful operation, and to recommend any other plan for the relief of the Company. The Chair appointed as said Committee: J. H. Haughton, P. K. Dickinson, A. J. DeRosset, jr., A. S. McNeil, Hon. Abram Rencher. On motion, the Chairman of this meeting and the President of the Company were added to the Committee.

A Resolution offerred by B. I. Howze, to appoint an additional Committee, was debated, and after various amendments was adopted, as follows: That an auditing Committee of three be appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company and to make a full and detailed report of all the moneys expended by the Company from its organization to this date, of the various items of expenditure, all the liabilities of the Company of every character, together with the evidence of all such liabilities, and to report to next meeting, and said Committee shall receive $5 per day for their services. Nath'l Clegg, R. E. Rives and J. H. Scott were appointed as the Auditing Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet next day at 10, A. M.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Met according to adjournment, Chair called meeting to order. On motion, the amendment to the Charter was read.

On motion, the report of the Finance Committee was read and received. After debate on the resolutions, the following were adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient for the Company to issue one thousand shares of additional stock, to be preferred stock, with interest guarantied at 7 per cent. per annum, to be calculated and paid from the time of payment of the several instalments. The holders of said stock to share equally with other shareholders whenever the dividends of the Company exceed 7 per cent. on the whole capital stock, including the interest guarantced as above.

2d. That a committee of 12 persons be appointed to receive subscriptions for the said preferred stock, and, at same time, to raise a company of fifty individuals, or associations, to make up in equal sums, the whole amount required, and which may not have been otherwise subscribed, previous to the next general meeting of the Company, the subscription to be paid as follows:—One-eighth in cash so soon as these proceedings shall have been confirmed by a general meeting of the Company, and the balance in instalments of one-eighth each, in 3, 6, 9, 18, 24, 30 and 36 months thereafter, or sooner if preferred by any subscriber. Provided, that any acknowledged claim against the Company shall be receivable as cash in account of said subscriptions. And further provided, that the company may at any time after three months notice call in and redeem one-half the preferred stock and re-issue the same at par value to the State of North Carolina, if dicided to be purchased by the Legislature at their next or any subsequent session. And provided further, that at any time after five years the company may in three months' notice call in and redeem at par the whole of the preferred stock, whether held by the State or by individuals or corporations, the certificates of said stock to bear on their face the provisions herein contained.

The chair appointed Wm. McClane, H. Elliott, Jno. D. Williams, B. I. Howze, Dr. Jno. H. McKay, L. J. Haughton, P. K. Dickinson, E. Kidder, N. N. Nixon, A. H. Van Bokkelen, W. W. Pearce and John A. Taylor, as said committee to receive subscriptions.

On motion the President and Directors were added to said committee of 12.

On motion, resolved, that the committee of 12 be, and are hereby instructed to report to the next called meeting the full subscription for the one thousand shares of preferred stock.

On motion, resolved, that the Committee of three be directed to enquire what amount of stock has been subscribed, when taken, and by whom—when paid for and the amount so paid, and that they report the stock remaining unpaid, and that the said Committee in reporting the amount paid by the Co. report to whom paid and the amount so paid from year to year, and that in reporting the present indeptedness of the Co., they report the names of the persons to whom each debt is due.

On motion, resolved, that the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, be requested to call a general meeting of said company, at Wilmington, as soon as said meeting can be called according to its charter, say on the 3d Thursday in April. On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN McRAE, Chairman.

H. A. LONDON, J. R. BLOSSOM, } Secretaries.

☞ We make the following extract from a letter from a friend at Old Town, Forsyth, in relation to gross neglect on the part of the driver and stage contractor or contractors on that line. We trust the inconvenience complained of will be speedily remedied:

"OLD TOWN, Feb. 27, 1855.

The citizens of this place and vicinity think themselves imposed on very much by a reckless stage-driver and his advisers, if any. He has been driving from Salem on the Wytheville route, perhaps as far as Tom's Creek for some three or four weeks, most of the time intoxicated; at one time without a mail from Salem, and on last Friday particularly he saw proper to keep the Plank Road, which runs some half mile from this office, and so passed Old Town, went to Bethania, the next office, and when asked why he did not stop at Old Town, he said he was too heavily loaded. So we did not get our papers at this office until the stage returned from Wytheville to Salem. We cannot put up with this. There is as much mail matter for this as any other office (Mt. Airy excepted,) between Salem and Wytheville. Some twenty-five of your subscribers have their papers sent to this office; and the Friday's mail, if delivered, would bring us the most interesting matter. Old Town is directly on the Road from Salem to Bethania, and just six miles from Salem, where a Postoffice has been kept for fifty years. This section of country is thickly settled, our people are a reading people, and are entitled to fair mail facilities. If treated in this way, they will, however, be compelled to stop their papers, for they can realize no benefit from them, being thus cut off from mail communication."

We would suggest to our friends at Old Town, as well as at other points where just causes of complaint may exist, to insist in such cases that the postmasters shall promptly report the facts to the Department at Washington; and if the postmaster or postmasters should decline to do so, let them report the facts directly to the Department, so that efficent steps may at once be taken to require both postmasters and contractors to perform their duty.

ONE OF THEM.

The Boston Post gives the following sketch of Ralph Metcalf, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of New Hampshire:

"Ralph Metcalf was so much opposed to secret societies, that he was an anti-Mason in the crusade against that venerable and respectable institution, Freemasonry. He is now the Know Nothing candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. We appeal to the editor of the Albany Journal particularly, if there can be any lower depth of degradation for the politician than that which this know-nothing, anti-slavery temperance candidate has dived into. One little month ago he was a respectable democratic supporter of the compromises, the fugitive law, and the Nebraska act, and a staunch and *practical* opponent of laws against liquor and other sumptuary laws."

We believe Mr. Fillmore, who is regarded, and we suppose truly, as a prominent Know Nothing, began his political career, and rose to a seat in the Legislature of New York by his opposition to Freemasonry.

Metcalf is supported for Governor of New Hampshire by John P. Hale and all the other unprincipled advocates of *isms* in that State. And yet this "pure and patriotic array," according to the Wilmington Commercial, is to save the Union!

These things go to prove what we have frequently said, to be true, viz: that nothing can save the Union but the American Organization, and it is doubtful if even that pure and patriotic array can do it. *Wil. Commercial.*

The Union of the States and the liberties of the people depend, then, upon the action of a secret, irresponsible political association! It was just such an "array" that composed the Jacobin Clubs of Paris, and overwhelmed the French Republic in anarchy and blood.

Mr. Loring and his associates of the South are to be aided in this Union-saving work by such abolitionists as Wilson and Banks of Massachusetts—by the "fusionists" of Maine, Michigan, and Illinois, and by men who contend for an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery God, and an anti-slavery Bible! It was thus that the old federal cause was *saved* against such men as Jefferson and Madison.

Woe to the Union, if it can be saved by no other means than these!

MILITARY EDUCATION. Punch says that arrangements have been made with the Emperor of the French for the admission of all those generals of the British army, whose faculties are not impaired by age, as students at the military schools. A good idea for other people as well as Punch. No one can read the accounts from the seat of war without being impressed by the great superiority of the French to the British officers. The hand of the great Napoleon is still seen in the French armies. The army of Great Britian is under the command, to a great extent, of officers taken from a worn out and effeminate aristocracy: and hence the mismanagement, the suffering, the disasters of that army in the Crimea. The London Times has spoken out in the sternest and strongest tones on the subject.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR. The attention of our readers is called to the Card of Mr. Lemay, in our paper to-day. The first number of the Arator, (though its appearance has been unavoidably delayed,) will be published the last of this month. It will no doubt be a useful and interesting agricultural paper.

☞ We call attention to the Cards in our paper of Mr. Joseph R. Blossom and Mr. W. P. Elliott, of Wilmington, commission merchants. Mr. Judge, of the former house, is now on a tour through the Counties of Wake, Franklin, Nash, Granville, Orange, and Alamance.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The readers, especially of the Know-Nothing papers, are familiar with the statement, that previous to the late Presidental election propositions were made by Bishop Hughes to Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce to the effect that the Catholics would support either who would agree to confer the most offices on Catholics; that Gen. Scott agreed to confer a Cabinet appointment in consideration of the transfer, and that Gen. Pierce engaged to go "one better" by conferring both a Cabinet and a foreign appointment. The result was, as stated, that the bulk of the Catholics and so-called foreigners voted for Gen. Pierce.

This statement, we felt confident from the first, was an infamous falsehood, and we are enabled now, *on the word of Gen. Scott himself*, to brand it accordingly. We copy as follows from the last Washington Union:

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT BOMBARDS A FALSEHOOD. Hon. William S. Damrell, the anti-slavery know-nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, having asserted in his lectures in Cheshire county that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidental election, several persons who heard him determined to get at the truth of the matter, and therefore addressed a letter to the distinguished veteran, who returned the following reply. It is a clincher:

NEW YORK, March 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received, through the Hon. Mr. Hibbard, M. C., at Washington, your joint letter dated the 24th ultimo, in which you say to me that in some recent political address, delivered in your neighborhood and in your presence, the speaker declared substantially that in the last presidential canvass—

"Bishop Hughes, of New York, proposed to Gen. Scott to sell the Catholic vote, who hesitated to reply; when the proposition was made to Gen. Pierce and accepted, and a Jesuit was placed at the head of the Post Office Department.

"That Bishop Hughes's demands were assented to by the party to whom he first proposed, except that it demanded a cabinet officer, upon which you hesitated; and the proposition was made to Gen. Pierce, and he assented."

And your letter to me is thus concluded:

"Believing the statement to be false and basely calumnious of the fair fame of yourself and the other distinguished gentlemen implicated thereby, we would respectfully request of you to inform us at your earliest convenience whether the statement of Mr. ——, so far as it relates to you, is true."

I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, ABSOLUTELY FALSE, *and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents* in the canvass alluded to.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

This deliberate falsehood has for months been going the rounds of the opposition press, and is still one of the prime arguments of those now engaged in the war upon Democratic candidates and principles. The miserable slander, that the present Postmaster General, Hon. James Campbell, was appointed by President Pierce as a consideration for the Catholic vote, has already been sufficiently and triumphantly contradicted, but we cannot too highly honor that gallant soldier, General Scott, for contradicting an almost similar accusation in regard to himself, and at the same time for expressing his contempt for, and his disbelief in, the same charge against the President of the United States and the Democratic party."

Will the Know Nothing papers of this State, which have circulated this falsehood, now come forward and take it back? We venture to predict, from a knowledge of their character and past course, *that they will not*. What sort of a cause must that be which can be sustained in no other way than by direct and unblushing falsehood?

NAVY REGISTER FOR 1855.

We are indebted to the politeness of Chas. W. Welsh, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Department, for a copy of the Navy Register of the United States for 1855. It is a publication of much interest to all who look with feelings of pride—and who does not?—upon our gallant Navy.

Of the fifty-nine officers in the Navy Department and Bureaux at Washington, nine, including the Hon. James C. Dobbin, the enlightened and energetic Secretery, are from North Carolina, to wit: L. B. Hardin, W. B. Gulick, John Gilman, J. S. Robinson, Jr., W. W. Morrison, C. C. Hackett, John W. Cameron, and S. Bulow Erwin.

☞ The Wilmington Journal, referring to the proceedings of the meeting at that place of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, says:

"The official proceedings of the stockholders' meeting, which we publish to-day, precludes the necessity for further editorial report of the action of that meeting. We need only remark that throughout a harmonious spirit seemed to prevail, and a renewed interests was manifested in the work, and a confidence expressed in its ultimate and speedy completion, which had not existed here for a length of time. We trust that all these favorable anticipations may be realized. There are all the elements of immense usefulness in the work, both to the people of Wilmington and those residing along the line, and a general belief appears to be gaining ground that these elements are shortly to be brought into. The regular meeting will be held here on Thursday, the 19th day of April next."

MR. RUFFIN'S SPEECH.

We are under obligations to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of this State, for a copy of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 27th of last month, and devoted mainly to a consideration of the character and tendencies of Know-Nothingism.

We do not know when we have read any speech with more satisfaction and gratification than we have this. It is one of the most searching, eloquent, and scorching exposures of this new organization yet made. We shall take occasion at an early day to lay it before our readers. It ought to be in the hands of every voter in the State.

☞ The Masonic fraternity of Louisiana, who have for years been divided and distracted, have lately, through the efforts of Dr. Mackany, of South Carolina, agreed upon a thorough and perfect Union "Blessed are the peace-makers."

NEW YORK MARKET, March 10. Cotton, market dull. Flour and wheat firm, the latter, good Southern white, bringing $2 35 per bushel. Sales of Corn at 94 cents per bushel, and Ohio whiskey at 31 cents per gallon.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN CONSUL. The American Consul at San Juan, Greytown, Central America, writes that he had been arrested by the officers of the President of Nicarauga, grossly maltreated and threatened with death. If the facts be as he states them, the general government ought to exterminate the authorities of Greytown and utterly blot out the place itself.

THE WELDON TRAGEDY. We regret to learn that the chances for the recovery of Mr. McGowan, the Mail Agent, recently shot at Weldon, are considered desperate. Will the murderers be punished! We can hardly say that so much is certain. Instances occur all over the country of the escape of the most audacious criminals, until we begin to look upon punishment rather as a remote possibility then a necessary consequence of atrocious crime. Surely there is something wrong in all this—something alarming—something indicating a weakening, if not a total giving way of the safeguards of society.

Wash. Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Granville to-day, (March 6,) being Tuesday of our Superior Court, Nathaniel E. Cannady was chosen Chairman, and Willis Lewis, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion, the following gentlemen, consisting of three from each Captain's district, were appointed Delegates, viz: W. B. Hunt, Jas. B. Daniel, Jno. W. Stovall, Jonathan M. Stone, W. Waller, W. B. Allen, Dr. D. C. White, H. Smith, H. Freeman, Col. Thomas Lyon, Wm. H. Lyon, A. W. Veazy, J. W. Grissom, W. B. Morris, W. Hunt, D. E. Bobbitt, W. Breadlove, J. Brummith, Thomas Y. Cooke, J. D. Moss, S. H. Cannady, James M. Satterwhite, R. D. Puryear, D. S. Wilkerson, R. P. Hughes, H. Burwell, P. W. Wyche, W. L. Taylor, J. M. Norwood, Thomas Satterwhite, Col. William Horner, A. H. Cooke, Hester Moore, J. F. Currin, John O'Brien, Z. Hampton, J. M. Bullock, C. H. K. Taylor, Wm. B. Hughes, Gen. W. S. McClanahan, Thomas Miller, Willis H. Jenkins, Isham Cheatham, Thomas Reid, D. R. Turner, Wm. A. Currin, S. Perry, Dr. Wm. R. Harriss, L. B. Stone, Capt. M. D. Royster, and Thomas Hester.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

It was resolved unanimously that this meeting recommend the Hon. A. W. Venable as a suitable individual to represent this District in the next Congress; nevertheless we pledge ourselves to support the regular nominee of the Convention.

On motion, Franklinton was recommended as the place, and the 3d Wednesday in April as the time for the assembling of the Convention.

On motion, it was agreed that the Standard be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, with the request that the other Democratic papers in the District copy.

NATH'L. E. CANNADY, *Ch'rn.*

WILLIS LEWIS, *Sec'y.*

For the Standard.

THE "STAR!"

There remains one charge more against the Catholics, which, when that infamous sheet makes, the cup of loathsome slander will be full. Why not charge them with the sacrificing and eating of infants, which was preferred against the early Christians? Let us have it as a finishing touch, Mr. Star. What a name for a paper, from which one single ray of learning, of kind feeling or of Christian charity has never emanated! Verily, *lucus a non lucendo*. Learning! Why my dear Sir, he quotes from ancient and mysterious books; Canisius and Edgar to wit, and talks learnedly of the Council of Toledo, Cardinal this and Pope that. Pshaw! the man only exposes his weakness and ignorance. Where did he find the names he speaks of? *He* never saw the fiction of Canisius and Edgar from which he quotes so accurately. Canisius, vol. 3. page III. Edgar, page 503, forsooth. Let us see the books if you please, and inform the world more particularly what the *Thuan* History is. The erudition and research which this man displays is really wonderful for a Know-Nothing; a professed Know-Nothing, who demonstrates how little he does know by quoting from books which, for aught he knows, never existed. One who will not be informed lest it should take from him one grain of that intolerance which is his daily food and which he panders to in others; one of those kinds of unhappy men described by Sir Edward Coke, "he that knoweth not, and doth not inquire to understand."

Infelix qui pauca sapit, spernitque doceri.

How unpleasantly that papistical-looking latin sentence sounds to Know-Nothing ears!

Now, if a surmise might be ventured, perhaps Dowling's history of Romanism is at the bottom of all this learned display. This is only a surmise, remember, for the book is not at hand, and proof positive is therefore wanting; but Mr. Doub's library is small—just large enough to suit his capacity—and it is not to be supposed that he is provided with the ancient works he pretends to quote from. His books are modern and carefully selected, with a strict eye to truth and authenticity; Dowling, Maria Monk, the romances of Ned Buntline, &c., &c., which, together with his own powers of *invention* (to use the *very* mildest term) make four as veracious authorities as he or any one like him could desire, on a subject where justice should *not* be done, "though the heavens should fall."

Should the disgusting article referred to keep, (which is very doubtful, if the weather turn suddenly warm,) it will be examined again. There is no hurry about it; it may be three or six months hence.

ONE THOROUGHLY DISGUSTED.

For the Standard.

THE ARATOR.

To the Editors of the N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN: I request a small space in your columns, to announce to the public, that in consequence of unexpected delay in the arrival of materials, and subsequent indisposition, the publication of the first number of "The North-Carolina Arator" is necessarily deferred until the end of this month, and that the paper will thereafter appear regularly on the first of every month. I was induced to procure new materials at heavy cost, and to undertake its publication at the urgent solicitation of a number of the most intelligent and influential members of the State Agricultural Society, with the assurance that it would be adopted and supported by the friends of improvement as the organ of that Society; and relying upon the fulfillment of that pledge, I shall prosecute the work with the hope of success.

The instrument signed by only *four* of the Executive Committee, and presented to the public by Mr. Cooke, as an "endorsement" of the "Carolina Cultivator," certainly cannot be intended to be received as an *official* "endorsement," coming as it does from so *small a minority* of the Committee. To offer it as such would be a gross insult to the members of the State Society, and to the intelligence and common sense of the public generally—and yet it comes out in *that* imposing *form*, placing the *four* signers in the false and unenviable attitude of usurping authority, and undertaking to do what neither the Society nor the Committee had authorised them (a *meagre minority*,) to do—a thing of which I believe those gentleman incapable; whereas, they had signed it, probably, upon the application of Mr. Cooke, with the understanding that it could not, of course, appear as an *official* document, without the concurrence of a majority; or, they may have signed without examining critically the language prepared for their signatures, with the intention, simply, of giving Mr. Cooke nothing more than a *friendly certificate*. Its publication, therefore, as an official "endorsement" is clearly unjust to the *four* signers, as it is deceptive to those who are ignorant of the number of members composing that large Committee. To a plain mind it will appear strange how any one, who did not design to forestal public sentiment, could thus thrust out with hot haste a document unsupported by a sufficient number of names to give it either validity or weight.

The Executive Committee—numbering *fourteen* or *fifteen* members—to whom the matter has been referred by resolution of the Society, will no doubt in due time announce their determination. Whatever that may be, my purpose is fixed to proceed with the publication; and, after all, I shall be content for it to be judged by its merits, rather than by "endorsements." Those who may be pleased to exert themselves in procuring subscribers are requested to forward their names within the month, that they may receive the first number.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you were pleased to notice my prospectus,

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, &c.,
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Editors in the State friendly to my enterprise will please copy. T. J. L.

March 10, 1855.

P. S. I have received a letter since the above was written, from a prominent member of the State Agricultural Society, who participated actively in the proceedings of the late special meeting of that body, embracing a list of twenty-six names procured by his personal efforts, with the cash, who says, in allusion to a report which had reached him, that the "Carolina Cultivator" had "received the sanction of the Society, or the Executive Committee," "*after what passed at the special meeting in January, it is incredible that such a statement can be true.*"

T. J. L.

ABJOURNED DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The meeting which was held in the Court House, on Tuesday of Febuary Court, was postponed to the 31st day of March, to enable every Democrat in the County to attend, who may choose to do so. The object of a Convention is to bring about harmony and concert of action amongst the Democracy of the District. This paramount object will be best promoted by a large attendance at the primary meetings of the people, to appoint delegates to nominate a candidate for Congress. If any Warren Democrat shall be absent from the meeting on the 31st instant, he can have no cause to complain of the nomination; for he will thereby show his indifference to the organization of his party. Let the Democrats of Warren ever remember, that "united we stand, divided we fall," that in union is our strength, and that our enemies look to our dissentions, if any should unhappily exist, as their only hope of success. Come then to the meeting, and make a grand rally in defence of the principles and the men of your own party.

War. News.

Cadets Appointed by the President, "at large," for 1855.

Alexander J. McIntosh, of Georgia, son of Captain McIntosh, of the Navy.

Wm. W. McCreery, of Virginia. Father lost in the Grampus, and his uncle in the Albany.

John Birdsall, of New York. Father died in the service.

Wm. H. Marriott, of Maryland. Family distinguished in the military service of the country.

Dudley Riley, son of the late General Riley.

Pierce M. Butler, son of the late Col. Butler who fell at Churubusco.

Frank Huger, son of Col. Huger, United States Army.

Charles S. Bowman, son of Captain Bowman.

Robert W. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania.

James P. Martin Kentucky.

Late and Important from Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 9. Letters recently received in this city from Mexico, state that Santa Anna was losing ground, and Alvarez making rapid strides towards the Capital. Santa Anna had a steamer ready to carry him off on the approach of Alvarez with his troops—horses were also kept ready, day and night, for his flight; and he had sent all his valuables out of the country. It is stated that Santa Anna has sold his receipt for the three millions of dollars due to Mexico by the United States under the recent treaty.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by Benjamin Godwin, Esq., Mr. Alexander Woodall to Miss Julia Barber, daughter of the late Jno. Barber, Sr., dec'd.—all of Johnston county, N. C.

DIED,

At his residence, in Greene county, Ala., on the 19th of February, 1855, Mr. John Eatman, in the 53d year of his age. The deceased was a native of North Carolina.

At his residence, in Jefferson, Marengo county, on the 25d ult., Mr. Wm. T. Chenney, of North Carolina, in the 45th year of his age.

In Beaufort, Carteret county, on the 14th of February, Malachi B. Roberson, aged 54 years.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
NORFOLK, March, 10th, 1855.

FLOUR—The market is without much animation, the supply being fully equal to the demand. We quote S. F. at $8 @ Extra 9 @ $10; Family 10 @ $10½.

CORN—There is a spirited demand for corn, and sales have been made at 81 @ 82 cts. for mixed; 82 @ 83 cts. for White; and 87½ cts. for Yellow.

STAVES—In good demand, R. Hhd $37 @ 38; W. O. Hhd $ 50 @ 52; Pipe $64; Headg $52.

COTTON—Nominal at 7½ @ 7¾ cts. for fair to prime.

B. E. PEAS—Sales @ 95 cts.; White beans 140.

LIME—Thos $1,15 @ 1,18; W. C. 1,25 @ 1,31.

GROCERIES—N. O. Sugar 5¼ @ 6 cts.; P. R. 5¼ @ 6¾ cts.; N. O. molasses 29 @ 31 cts.; Cuba 25 @ 26. Ad Candles 24 @ 27 cts; Md Candles 16¼ cts.; Rio Coffee 10¼ cts. @ 11 cts.; Lagu. 12 cts. scarce; Java 15 cts.; Western sides 8¼ cts.; Shoulders 7¾ @ 8 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 10, 1855.

TURPENTINE—The market continues firm for this article, with light receipts. Nothing further done yesterday. This morning 50 bbls. changed hands at $2 50 for yellow dip, and $1 60 for hard, $ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—In this article we note an advance yesterday of 1 @ 2 cents, with sales of 80 bbls. at 39, and 775 do. at 40 cents $ gallon. No sales this morning up to the time of closing our report, and 39 cents seems to be the highest figure offered.

ROSIN—No transactions since last report. Last sale of Common was at $1 10 for large size bbls.

TAR—Has advanced 5 cents, and is in fair enquiry. Sales this morning of 329 bbls. at $2 15 $ bbl.

COTTON—22 bales sold this morning at 8¼ cents $ lb. for middling to middling fair.

CORN—Two cargoes of 2,900 bushels arrived from Hyde county this morning. One cargo is retailing at 90 cents $ 56 lbs. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 10, 1855.

The COTTON market is depressed and 7¾ cents not easily obtained.

CORN is in good demand at $1 05 to $1 10.

No change in price of BACON.

FLOUR is in better demand at $7 75 and $8 for super—supply light.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE without change—sales at 33 cents per gallon, with rather better feeling. Raw do. $1 10 to $2 25. *Carr.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

ST

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except Postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or hold any office under the government of said Territory

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Cout, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectfully, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error, or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ *habeas corpus*, involving the question of personal freedom: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or effect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said Supreme and District Courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said Territory of Nebraska

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an Attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the Attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah. There shall also be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising the r jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and by and withe the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the District Judge or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice, or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the Executive proceedings; and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the Legislative Assembly. but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the Legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the Executive Department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretory of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all the moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said Secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress, making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections, shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected; and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all Laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eight section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Compromise Measure, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the Territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections number sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the Judicial Districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said Judicial Districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such Judicial Districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Nebraska, who by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the Territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Kansas shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his Executive Department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: *Provided*, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said Council Districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said house: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement or the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: *And, provided further*, That no officer, soldier seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory by reason of being on service therein

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of nonresidents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of the said Territory shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and, in the first instance, the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first Legislative Assembly; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace.—The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving the title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive the same fees in all such cases, which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of the said Territory

SEC. 29. *And be it fmrther enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the Attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the District Court of the United States for the present Territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, before acting as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the Peace of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the Treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the Legislative Assembly. but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: *Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the Legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, including the salary of a clerk of the Executive Department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Governor and Secretary of the Territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said Legislative Assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the seat of government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth; and that such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes, may be occupied and used, under the direction of the Governor and Legislative Assembly, for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Kansas, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Marshal, and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations, as shall prescribed by law

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be created out of the same

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That, until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the Judicial Districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts as to them shall seem proper and convenient

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the Territory of Kansas, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe

SEC. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding any thing contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent

Approved, May 30, 1854

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.

Bollingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Dipped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF Raleigh at the Court House door, for cash, on Monday, 19th March next, five negroes—man Jacob, woman Viney, girl Francis, girl Viney, and girl Minerva. Also, on the same day the following lands: Two thousand acres of land on Lumber River in Cumberland and Richmond Counties; two hundred and seventeen acres in Richmond Co., Laurel Hill District, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Duncan K. Monroe, and others, in Richmond county, Laurel Hill District, levied on as the property of Daniel McLain, Neill McLain, William McLain and John Fairly, to satisfy an execution in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, to-wit: Five hundred and forty acres of land in Richmond County, Laurel Hill District. Also, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres in Laurel Hill District, Richmond County, levied on to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, against Simeon McLain, Ferdinand McLain, Duncan K. Monroe and John Fairly, both Executions in favor of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina.

WESLEY JONES,
U. S. Marshal Dist. N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 16—wtd.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READy made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.

Call and take a look.

Next door to R. Smith's corner.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex ept on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor*,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich